

Oct

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$$\begin{aligned} P(T) &= \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \ln \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta^2} \right)^{-1/2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \ln \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta^2} \right)^{-1/2} \right) \left( \frac{\partial^2 \ln \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta^2} \right)^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

where  $\mathcal{L}$  is the likelihood function and  $\theta$  is the parameter vector.

The Fisher information matrix is given by:

$\text{FIM} = -\mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 \ln \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta^2} \right]$

where  $\mathbb{E}$  denotes the expected value over the joint distribution of the data.

The inverse of the Fisher information matrix is the covariance matrix of the maximum likelihood estimator (MLE).

The Cramér-Rao lower bound (CRLB) provides a lower bound on the variance of any unbiased estimator.

The CRLB is given by:

$\text{CRLB} = \text{FIM}^{-1}$

where  $\text{FIM}$  is the Fisher information matrix.

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$$\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{avg}} \in \mathbb{R} \times t^{(m)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{min}_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{b}} \quad \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ell(\mathbf{x}_i^\top \mathbf{w} + b, y_i) \\ & \text{subject to} \quad \|\mathbf{w}\|_2 \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$f_{\theta}(x) = \sigma(x)$$

$$C_1(C_2)\approx 0.1\lambda\approx 1729.45\text{--}1571$$



As a result, the following two equations are obtained:

FYI:

**Please Note:**

**Use of n and/or Xaa have been detected in the Sequence Listing. Please review the Sequence Listing to ensure that a corresponding explanation is presented in the <220> to <223> fields of each sequence which presents at least one n or Xaa.**

1964  
1965